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From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

NO. V.

Having described the manner in which the first Indian treaty, after the organisation of the present form of government, was negociated by the cabinet of President Washington, and shown that it was ratified by Senators not inferior to any of their successors, and who were doubtless peculiarly cautious in the first exercise of the treaty making power, and having ascertained by a minute comparison, that the important articles of the treaty of Holston, executed less than a year afterwards, are a mere transcript of the first treaty, I proceed now to inquire, *What is the meaning of the treaty of Holston?*

The title and preamble were quoted in my last number. The title begins thus: "*A treaty of peace and friendship.*" What is a treaty? It is a compact between independent communities, each party acting through the medium of its government. No instrument which does not come within this definition, can be sent to the Senate of the United States, to be acted upon as within the scope of the treaty-making power.

If the agents of the United States purchase land for a public object, such a purchase is not a treaty.

If the state of Virginia, on the application of the United States, cedes a piece of land for a navy yard, or a fort, a compact of this sort is not a treaty. If the state of Georgia cedes to the United States all its claim to territory enough for two large states, and the United States agree to make a compensation therefor, such cession and agreement is not a treaty. Accordingly, such negotiations are carried on and completed by virtue of laws of the national and state legislatures. Of course, compacts of this kind are never called treatics; and the idea of sending them to the Senate of the United States for ratification, is preposterous. One of the confederated states is not an independent community; nor can it make a treaty, either with the nation at large, or with any foreign power. But the Indian tribes and nations have made treaties with the United States, during the last forty years, till the whole number of treaties thus made far exceeds a hundred, every one of which were ratified by the Senate, before it became obligatory. Every instance of this kind implies that the Indian communities had governments of their own; that the Indians, thus living in communities, were not subject to the laws of the United States; and that they had rights and interests distinct from the rights and interests of the people of the United States, and, in the fullest sense, public and national. All this is in accordance with facts; and the whole is implied in the single word *treaty*.

Again; the parties on the banks of the Holston signed a treaty "*of peace.*" It is matter of history that there had been fighting and bloodshed. These acts of violence were not denominated a *riot*, a *sedition*, a *rebellion;* they constituted a *war*. The settlement of the difficulty was not called a *pardon*, an *amnesty*, a *suppression* of a riot, a *conviction*, a *punishment;* it was called a *peace*. Nor is it said here, as in the treaty of Hopewell, that the United States "*give peace.*" There is, in the title and preamble, every indication of perfect equality between the parties. In point of fact, the whites were, at that moment, much more desirous of peace than the Cherokees were.

This is also a treaty of "*friendship;*" which implies that the Cherokees were not only a substantive power, capable of making peace and declaring war, but that, after the treaty was executed, they were expected to *remain in the same state.* It was not a surrendry of their national existence, but the establishment of amicable relations, to remain; and, so far as this treaty could operate, the amicable relations, thus acknowledged to exist, were to continue through all future time.

Who are the parties to this "*treaty of peace and friendship?*" The President acts in behalf of one of the parties, and "undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee nation of Indians, *on the part and behalf of said nation.*" The Cherokees, then, are a *nation;* and the best definition of a nation is, that it is a *community living under its own laws.*

A nation may be a power of the first, second, third, or tenth rate. It may be very feeble, and totally incompetent to defend its own rights. But so long as it has distinct rights and interests, and manages its own concerns, it is a substantive power; and should be respected as such. Any other rule of interpretation would make force the only arbiter. St. Marino, in Italy, is described in our best gazetteers, as "a small but independent republic;" and yet it has not half so many people, nor the three hundredth part so much land, as the Cherokee nation now has.

It has been said, indeed, that the Indians, being an uncivilised people, are not to be ranked among nations. But this is said gratuitously, and without the least shadow of proof. How many treaties did Julius Cæsar make with savage tribes, who were greatly inferior, in every intellectual and moral respect, to the Cherokees of the present day? There is as little reason as truth in the objection. Has not God endowed every community with some rights? and are not these rights to be regarded by every honest man, and by every fair minded and honourable ruler?

But above all, the objection comes too late. The United States are, as a lawyer would say, *estopped*. General Washington, with his cabinet and the Senate, pronounced the Cherokees to be a nation. It does not appear that a doubt ever crossed the mind of a single individual for nearly forty years, whether this admission were not perfectly correct. President Adams, (the elder), Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, all admitted the Cherokees to be a nation, and treated with them as such. The Secretary of War, (now Vice-President of the United States), negociated the last treaty with the Cherokees, and affixed his signature to it. In this treaty, as in every preceding one, the Cherokees are admitted to be a nation, and there is not a word in any of these solemn instruments, which has the most distant implication to the contrary. If the United States are not bound in this case, how is it possible that a party should ever be bound by its own admission? The truth is, that if our country were bound to France, or England, by any stipulation, however mortifying to our pride, or disadvantageous to our interest, and the meaning of the obnoxious clause were supported by one-fiftieth part of the evidence by which it can be proved that the U. States have recognised the *national character of the Cherokees*, no statesman would risk his reputation by attempting to dispute or evade the meaning. We should be obliged to submit to inconveniences resulting from our own stipulations, till we could remove them by subsequent negociations. If we have been overreached by the Cherokees in so many successive treaties; if they have had the adroitness to get from us repeated acknowledgments of their possessing a character and rights which they did not possess; if Washington, and a long line of distinguished statesmen, have made incautious admissions; and if, in this way, we have made a bargain which bears hard upon ourselves—still our hands and seals testify against us. We must be more cautious the next time. "He that sweareth to his own hurt, and changeth not," is declared in holy writ to give *one* proof that he is an upright man, and will receive the approbation of God. In a word, if Washington and Knox, Hamilton and Jefferson, compromitted the interest of this country by indiscreet and thoughtless negociations, we must gain wisdom by experience, and appoint more faithful and more considerate public agents hereafter.

Having inquired into the meaning of the title and preamble of the treaty of Holston, let me now direct the attention of the reader to its provisions:—

"ART. 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians."

If the "peace and friendship" were to be "perpetual," the future continuance of the "Cherokee nation of Indians," for an indefinite period, was taken to be a matter beyond all question. It seems clear, also, that "Indians" can constitute a "nation." The word *tribe*, when used to denote *a community living under its own laws*, is of equal force with the word *nation;* and in this sense it is to be taken, wherever it occurs in the preceding discussion. But the Cherokee nation had been divided from time immemorial, into seven *clans*, sometimes called *tribes*, and the Choctaw nation into two such tribes. This fact occasioned some of the peculiar phraseology in the treaty of Hopewell. As the seven clans or tribes of the Cherokees were united under one government, they were all comprehended under the phrase of "*the whole Cherokee nation of Indians*," and the word *tribe* is not found in the treaty of Holston. The word nation, as applicable to the Cherokees, occurs no less than twenty-seven times, and always in its large and proper sense.

"ART. 2. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themselves and the said Cherokee nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with individuals of any state."

I remarked upon the treaty of Hopewell, that it has always been a common thing for weak states to rely upon the protection of stronger ones. When a weak state acknowledges a superior, it is bound in good faith to act in accordance to that acknowledgment; but it is in all other respects independent of the superior. In other words, it retains all the rights which it does not part with. What is to be understood by the Cherokees being under the protection of the United States, will very fully appear in the course of this investigation. In the very article now under review, the Cherokees bind themselves not to hold any treaty "with any foreign power," nor with any "individual state." This was a very material relinquishment of their natural rights; but it was supposed to be counterbalanced by various advantages secured to them by the treaty, particularly by the solemn guarantee in the seventh article, which will be considered in its order.

It is now contended by the statesmen of Georgia, that the United States had no power to make treaties with Indians, "living," as they express it, "*within the limits of a sovereign and independent state.*" Thus, according to the present doctrine, General Washington and his advisers made a solemn compact, which they called a *treaty*, with certain Indians, whom they called *the Cherokee nation*. In this compact, the United States bound the Cherokees not to treat with Georgia. Forty years have elapsed without any complaint on the part of Georgia, in regard to this exercise of the treaty making power; but it is now found that the Cherokees are tenants at will of Georgia; that Georgia is the only power on earth that could treat with the Cherokees; and that they must now be delivered over to her discretion. The United States, then, at the very commencement of our federal government, bound the Cherokees hand and foot, and have held them bound nearly forty years, and have thus prevented their making terms with Georgia, which might doubtless have been easily done at the time of the treaty of Holston. Now it is discovered, forsooth, that the United States *had no power to bind them at all*. If such an interpretation is to be endured by an enlightened people in the nineteenth century, and if, in consequence of it the Cherokees are to be delivered over, bound and manacled; if this is to be done in the face of day, and before the eyes of all mankind, it must be expected that shouts and hisses of shame and opprobrium will be heard in every part of the civilised world. Pettifogging is no very honourable business when practised in a twenty shilling court; but what sort of pettifogging would this be? Has fraud or usurpation been perpetrated in the sanctuary of our dignified Senate, and by means of solemn treaties ratified in mockery; the effect of which is to dispossess a "nation" of its hereditary lands and government, and to drive the individuals of which it was composed, (who are called in the preamble already cited, "*the citizens and members thereof,*") to drive away these "*citizens*" as outcasts and vagabonds?

But such an interpretation, so insulting to the Cherokees, and the common sense of mankind, and so cruel in its operations, cannot be admitted. Washington was neither an usurper of unconstitutional power, nor an intriguing oppressor nor were Ellsworth and his fellow Senators, either novices or cheats.

WILLIAM PENN.

NO. VI.

I proceed in the consideration of the treaty of Holston. The third article provides, that "the Cherokee nation shall deliver" up "all persons who are now prisoners, captured by them from any part of the United States;" and "the United States shall restore to the Cherokees all prisoners now in captivity, whom the citizens of the United States have captured from them." A period of about nine months was allowed for a compliance with this article. Here the most entire reciprocity exists, precisely as it is found, usually, in treaties of peace between European powers.

"ART. 4 The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee nation is and shall be as follows." [Here the boundary is described, which is, in part, the same with that in the treaty of Hopewell; but the Cherokee country on the northeast is considerably curtailed. Here had been the seat of war during the interval between the two treaties. A tract, which is now the central part of Tennessee, and which probably contains a population of more than 200,000 souls, was still retained by the Cherokees.]

The article provides that the boundary shall be ascertained and marked, and then proceeds thus:—

"And, in order to extinguish forever all claims of the Cherokee nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the right of the line above described, beginning as aforesaid, at the Currahee mountain, it is hereby agreed, that in addition to the consideration heretofore made for the said land, the United States will cause certain valuable goods to be immediately delivered to the undersigned chiefs and warriors, for the use of their nation; and the said United States will also cause the sum of $1000 to be paid annually to the said Cherokee nation. And the undersigned chiefs and warriors do hereby, for themselves and the Cherokee nation, their heirs and descendants, for the consideration above mentioned, release, quit claim, relinquish, and cede all the land to the right of the line described, and beginning as aforesaid."

One object of the treaty was declared in the preamble to be, to "*ascertain the limits* of the Cherokees." In the article just quoted, the limits are defined on the north and east; that is, on those sides where the white settlers would live, near the borders of the Cherokee country. On the south and west the Cherokees were limited by the country of their Creek and Chickasaw neighbours; so that there would have been no propriety in even mentioning the subject here.

At the close of the article, the Cherokee chiefs, "for themselves and the whole Cherokee nation, their heirs and descendants, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede" a certain portion of their country; that very country which had been called "hunting grounds" in the treaty of Hopewell, and of which, as it is now pretended, the Cherokees were tenants at will. Was it ever before heard, that a tenant at will *released* and *ceded* land to its rightful owner?

The phraseology here used not only implies that the word *allotted*, in the previous treaty, meant no more than that the boundary of the Cherokee country was *fixed*, or *defined*, by the article in which it is used; but, it implies also, in the strongest manner, that the sovereign power of the Cherokees over their territory was unquestionable. The word "*cede*" is the most common and operative word, in all transfers of territory from one nation to another. Unless explained and limited, it conveys the right of sovereignty. Thus, in cessions of small portions of land to the general government, for navy yards, &c., the several states are in the practice of *reserving* certain rights; such as the right of entering to apprehend criminals, &c., implying that the word *cede* would, *ex vi termini*, convey to the general government *all* the rights of sovereignty. But no party can convey what it does not possess; and it would have been absurd for the United States to ask and accept a cession, without admitting that the Cherokees had power to make one. This article expressly declares, that the agreement was entered into, the cessions made, and the compensation given, "to extinguish forever all claims of the Cherokee nation" to the lands thus ceded. The Cherokees are acknowledged, then, to have had claims, not cancelled by war, not swept away by the superior force of the United States, never before surrendered; claims which the solemn sanction of treaties was deemed necessary to extinguish.

"ART. 5. It is stipulated and agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have a free and unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, and the navigation of the Tennessee river."

This is another very curious provision, if we are to believe that the Cherokees are merely tenants at will, and the people of the United States the rightful owners. But upon the only tenable ground, viz. that the Cherokees had a perfect title to the soil, with undoubted rights of sovereignty over it, the article is intelligible and reasonable. The people of the United States wanted a free passage through a particular part of the Cherokee territory; and, as the parties now sustained amicable relations, such a passage was granted by a treaty stipulation.

"ART. 6. It is agreed on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade."

By the constitution of the United States, it had been provided, that Congress should have power to regulate commerce "with the Indian tribes." This policy had been pursued in the treaty of Hopewell, and was doubtless chosen wisely, and with a view to benefit the Indians. It was not binding upon them, however, till they voluntarily consented to it.

"ART. 7. The United States solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee nation all their lands not hereby ceded."

This is the most important article in the treaty. The Cherokees had yielded some important rights. They had agreed not to treat with any foreign power. They had committed the regulation of their trade to the United States. They had admitted the United States to participate in the navigation of the Tennessee; and had granted a free passage through a certain part of their country to the citizens of the United States.—They had ceded a portion, though not a very important one, of their territory.

On the other hand, the United States engaged to protect the Cherokees, to promote their civilisation, as will hereafter be seen, and especially, to *guaranty the integrity and inviolability of their territory*. In a world full of outrage, fraud, and violence, it is a good advantage for a weak state to obtain the solemn guaranty of a powerful neighbour, that its rights and sovereignty shall be safe. All this is implied by a guaranty. The United States solemnly engaged to preserve and defend the Cherokees against all foreign powers, (a colony of Spain being then in the neighbourhood); against the states of Georgia and North Carolina; against the United States, in their federative capacity; and against all whites who should commit aggressions upon the Cherokees.

The word *guaranty* can mean no less, unless limited by the subject or context. If Bonaparte guarantied the integrity of Switzerland, he engaged to defend and preserve Switzerland from aggression and invasion, whether the danger arose from Austria, Prussia, Holland, or even France itself. It is the chosen and appropriate word to express the utmost security, which can be gained or pledged to one party by the power and good faith of another.

Upon the guaranty of the United States, the Cherokees have relied, with unshaken constancy, since the year 1791. Within a few months their confidence has been shaken; and they are now in a state of great solicitude and anxiety. It remains to be seen whether a treaty will bind the United States to a weak and dependent ally, or whether force is to be the only arbiter in the case.

WILLIAM PENN.

From the London Tract Magazine.

SOUL, TAKE THINE EASE.

[Communicated by a Physician.]

A few months ago, I was suddenly called upon to attend a person who was said to be alarmingly ill. It was on a winter evening. After hurrying through snow-drifts, I drew near to a neat cottage, the door of which was wide open. I knocked, but no one answered. I passed into what appeared to be a parlour; all was dark and still; neither voice nor complaint was heard. Groping my way to the handle of a door on the other side of the room, I opened it, and beheld a woman standing like a statue, with hands clasped together, head bent down, and eyes riveted in mute yet desperate grief upon the dead body of a man, who lay stretched at full length at her feet, across the hearth-stone of the kitchen fire. He lay flat on his back, with his face turned up, and eyes staring wide open. The breath had but just left him; he had on his usual dress; there had been no interference with his person—no bustle—no warning. My attention was suddenly called from the dead to the living; the female exclaimed in agony, "Oh, my poor dear husband, are you indeed gone?" Nature could not sustain any more; she was sinking to the earth. I caught her and placed her in a chair. By this time the messenger, who had summoned me, and whom I had out-run, arrived. From her I learnt that the deceased had been seized, while in perfect health, with a fit, and that he sank down to the ground with a faint moan. He had just come in from removing some snow from the door-way, and was about to wash his hands and sit down with his wife to a quiet cup of tea, when, before he could well turn himself round, his soul was at the bar of God! I mentally exclaimed, "So then, that face so white and unmeaning; those eyes so blank and filmy, which stare so vacantly on the ceiling, were, but a few moments since, exchanging cordial and familiar glances with those near and dear to them; those limbs so firm and well-knit, that frame so stout, which seemed to give pledge of great capability and enjoyment for many years to come, has, by one stroke, been felled to the earth, and forced to give up its trust! Lord, what is man! at his best state he is altogether vanity."

It were needless to go any further into detail of what took place around me. Suffice it to say, that my mind, long accustomed to scenes of mortality, never felt more powerfully the danger of procrastination as to the concerns of the soul. An intimate friend of the parties informed me, that they had been shop-keepers in a large country town, and that, after several years of close application to business, they had succeeded so far as to be enabled to carry into execution a long-cherished and darling scheme of earthly happiness, (a scheme, by the way, that flatters the imagination of every worldling, whose wishes are bounded by this life); to retire from the cares and fatigues of business; to live without being obliged to labour for their livelihood; to take their own time for eating, sleeping, going out, and coming in; and to procure for their own enjoyment, all that their hoarded means could purchase. In the mean time, be it remembered, God was not in their thoughts; no part of their property was intended for his honour or cause upon earth; neither was their leisure and strength, nor any other capability that they possessed, to be devoted to him. No; their health was too good to be doubted; the world, with all its quiet, snug comforts, was to be enjoyed a little longer, before such solemn topics as eternity, judgment, heaven, and hell, could be seriously attended to!—They had said within their hearts, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." Accordingly, they had left off trade; had come to live in the respectable looking cottage which I have mentioned; had got all trimmed up in and about it to their satisfaction; and after a few months residence there, God said to one of them, "Thou fool, this night is thy soul required of thee!" No time was given for parley; in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the startled soul was called into the presence of him, whose piercing eye had long scanned its every *thought* as well as deed. It is not for me to say what passed there; but I know the word of God and believe it; and I greatly fear that its every page went point blank against him.—That infallible word declares, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish;" and again, "Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven."

From the New-York Observer.

THIRD RATE CHRISTIANS.

On requesting an esteemed clergyman to prepare a catalogue of warm and devoted Christians in the part of the country where he resides, to whom communications might be occasionally made on the subjects of general benevolence that distinguish this age, he sent a list, marked, first, second, and third; those who are active in their Master's cause, those who can be acted upon, and those who are indifferent. What, thought I, shall be said of second and third rate Christians, in this day of light, knowledge, and activity? Should not sluggish professors be awakened to a sense of duty? *Give an account of thy stewardship*, should sound in their ears, and the solemn threatening in God's holy word ought to make them tingle. Better renounce christianity, than sleep on the walls of Zion. Be up and doing, fellow Christian; redeem the time that is past; watch and pray; let your lamp be trimmed and burning. S. A.

ADVICE.

I know of no means so immediately likely to promote the great event of general conversion, as the lively, steadfast, and exemplary conduct of christian professors. I would wish to impress this strongly upon every one of your minds: You are answerable to God for the conduct of every hour, not only as it may affect your own individual state, but as it may, and it must, respect your families, your neighbours and the church of God. The increase and prosperity of young converts is closely connected with the manner in which old professors of religion so let their light shine before them, that they, seeing their good works, may glorify their Father who is in heaven.—*Legh Richmond.*

TEMPERANCE.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—Many temperate people have abhorred intemperance, and deplored its evils; while, at the same time, they have not applied means of reform. The custom of the country has led them to think, without much reflection, that ardent spirits are necessary. Hence the evils of intemperance must be presented before the public mind in their proper colours; and the duty of entire abstinence must be illustrated and enforced.

If objections to entire abstinence exist, they must be shown to be unfounded; or the subject of temperance must be abandoned, and we must consent to become in time a nation of drunkards; for the general prevalence of entire abstinence, is, manifestly, the only hope of stopping the deadly evil. Other methods have been tried; while at the same time the putrid stream has been constantly rising upon us.

I have heard one objection to this course offered occasionally, by sober, respectable people, which has perhaps never been properly considered. The object of this communication is to examine and answer it.

The objection is, "that ardent spirits, being one of the bounties of Providence, are to be received temperately and with thankfulness." This objection evidently supposes that ardent spirits are designed by Providence to be used frequently on common occasions, as people, reputed temperate, have used them in years past.

Here let it be observed, however, that we cannot safely argue from the *existence* of a thing, that it is a bounty of Providence for *common* use. On this ground we might say with equal force, that thorns, and thistles, and reptiles, are the bounties of Providence for common use. Ardent spirits *may*, in the providence of God, exist among us, even as a temptation, to try our feelings and exhibit our inclinations. They certainly do exhibit the feelings and inclinations of men, in a very striking manner, and they are evidently so abused as to be a tremendous scourge to our nation. But to distil and use ardent spirits, on common occasions, is a perversion of the bounties of Providence, not a thankful participation of those bounties. To express from the grape, for instance, its natural juice, and make a mild fermented liquor, seems an appropriate use of it. But to distil the juice of the grape into *brandy*, for common purposes, is manifestly converting it to a use wholly unnatural. It is reducing it to a substance which is entirely destitute of nutritious qualities, full of poisonous properties, destructive to bodily and mental health, and to the peace and prosperity of society.

When the juice of the sugar-cane, too, is expressed and evaporated, it produces a substance that is nutritious and pleasant, furnished to our hands for common use, by the bounty of Providence. But when this substance is manufactured into *rum*, by the process of distillation, it is grossly perverted. It is transformed into liquid fire, full of poison. It has thus destroyed its hundreds of thousands; while there is no manner of evidence that it has ever been useful to any one in health. It has no tendency, physicians being the judges, either to promote or preserve health; but it has a very powerful tendency to induce disease in its most horrid forms.

The natural and beneficial uses of our corn and rye every one understands. That these kinds of grain are to be considered the merciful gift of a kind Providence, there can be no doubt. Yet, setting the custom of the country aside, who but depraved beings, full of avarice and cupidity, would ever have thought of extracting spirits from them, for a burning, poisonous drink? This perversion of them is so palpable and glaring, that one is astonished it should not always have been seen and felt. That the spirit obtained from these kinds of grain contains no nutritious or healthful properties, is, I think, perfectly evident, from the single fact, that the slop from a still will feed and fatten as many cattle or swine, as the meal would have done before the process of distillation. But the poisonous properties of this liquor, in producing delirium, madness and death, have been experienced in the most appalling forms, and to the most fearful extent. Similar effects follow from the common use of all kinds of distilled liquors; and, as I have already intimated, it is the decision of the most able and judicious medical men throughout the country, that ardent spirits do not contain any nutritious properties.

But it is still objected, that while temperance societies consider ardent spirits as poisonous, and yet tolerate them as a *medicine*, they are inconsistent. Well, if they are inconsistent in this thing, let them bear the reproach of it, or take different ground.—Such inconsistency, if it does exist, does not affect the arguments in support of the above position, that to extract a poisonous liquid for common use, from wine or molasses, or rye or corn, is a gross perversion of the bounties of Providence. These considerations will bear their real weight, let who will act inconsistently with them. Some judicious men indeed assert that ardent spirits are not necessary as a medicine; and my own opinion is, that they should be very rarely used, except by external application. And the man who professes to act on the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, only as a medicine, and yet, on every slight indisposition, or loss of appetite, takes it professedly for a medicine, is grossly hypocrit-

ical, and a dead weight to the cause of temperance.

But if it be admitted that distilled liquor is in fact a useful medicine for the sick, this does not prove that it is not poisonous to the healthy. Many important medicines for the sick, if taken by the healthy, would immediately *produce* sickness. Antimony and mercury and arsenic are important medicines: But who would think of scattering around these poisonous substances for common use? Who would consider them, if thus used, a bounty of Providence, to be received temperately, and with thankfulness? Who would think of taking them as a wholesome beverage, or a necessary means of health and comfort? The man who should think or act thus, would be considered a fit subject for the mad-house.

But let it be admitted, *merely* for the sake of argument, that healthy people may take ardent spirits without injury, or that they may sometimes prove useful to them; still they are bound, on the principles of common humanity, to abstain from them. For every man in the community does know that they are very extensively used for purposes of intoxication, and that they are spreading abroad mischief, and misery, and death, in their most horrid forms. And it is equally evident, that there is no hope of staying this burning stream of death, except by calling up the attention of the community to the subject, and inducing the sober and temperate to the practice of entire abstinence. Other means have been abundantly tried, without success. But there is hope, that by this means the temperate may be preserved temperate; and that the temptation being put out of their sight, our children may grow up, without becoming drunkards. But if the principles of entire abstinence do not prevail, then, as matters have gone on in years past, (for the tide of drunkenness has been constantly rising upon us), we may know for certainty that many of our children will become victims to this all-devouring scourge. And in such cases, who can doubt that it is our duty to deny ourselves real comforts, to prevent so much mischief, and misery, and perdition of souls.

No such self-denial is required in the case before us. Healthy people obtain no benefit from the moderate use of intoxicating liquor. Those who have tried such use of it, and have also tried entire abstinence, *know* this truth by experience. They feel better without this poison than with it. They experience a more uniform flow of animal spirits, more bodily and mental vigour, and can endure more labour and fatigue. This is, to all who have made the trial, a plain matter of experience, which cannot be resisted.

It is furthermore perfectly plain, that we are all answerable to *our beloved country*, to *posterity*, and to *God*, for the part we act in this business. And who is prepared to answer for throwing even a *mote* in the way of the reformation which is now in progress? Who can answer for even endeavouring to take neutral ground? Let us remember that we are in a far different situation in regard to this subject, from what we were before the public attention was called to it. Who can excuse himself from helping forward this reformation, by all the means in his power? Who is prepared to answer for the manifest abuse of the bounties of Providence, which is seen in turning some of the good things of this life into liquid fire, for common use? Who can *stand up before God*, and look upon all the *mischief*, and *misery*, and *perdition*, which has been produced by this means, and then give an account for taking an active part in this work of death, or for not standing in the gap to prevent it?

AN OLD FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.
Oswego Co. Aug. 30, 1829.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The object of Temperance Societies is, by persuasive methods alone, to induce the sober portion of the community voluntarily to relinquish the use of intoxicating liquors. They believe, that in a nation free and prosperous as ours, a voluntary reformation, accomplished by the virtue of the people, is the only remedy. This they know cannot be *crowded* any faster than considerate persons can be convinced. But it is their desire to have in continual use all suitable means to produce that conviction. No person is to be reproached, merely because he does not all at once discover the necessity that there is for universal abstinence, or the utility of societies for this subject. Thinking men must have time to think, and judicious men time to judge. Particular forbearance is due to respectable persons somewhat advanced in years, who have been so long accustomed to the use of a little, that to take it away, seems like tearing from them one of the comforts of declining years; and who have maintained self government so perfectly, that to call on them to join a Temperance Society, is apt to strike upon their minds like disrespect, which they are conscious of not deserving. But such may be properly reminded, that the probability of successful resistance diminishes; and that a sober man, after having indulged moderately for many years, is too liable to dismiss his guard. "I know drinking will never injure me, for I have governed myself these forty years, and can do it the rest of my life." Thus the watch is withdrawn, at the very time when it is most needed, and respectable men fall by little and little.

Such being the object of temperance societies, such the necessity for their exertions, and such the spirit which characterises their movements; it is obvious that any person is very ill employed in treating their enterprises with contempt or ridicule. Even if their plans were perfectly visionary, the very idea of attempting a remedy for so great evils is too noble to be sneered at by a generous mind. But it is not a vision. The increased enjoyment and conscious serenity of so many temperate, and the actual rescue of no small number of the intemperate, shews that it is no dream. I honour not the feelings of a man, who can find subject for his mirth in the degradation of the drunkard, and the wretchedness which his abasement brings upon his family and friends; or in the joy which swells the hearts of many a father, wife or child, whose dearest earthly friend is now safe from this ruin.

There are some persons whose course in relation to temperance societies is more decided. A year ago I spoke to a person on the subject, who flew into an immediate passion, saying, "I'll have nothing to do with it: I get my living by selling rum." So it was no matter in the eyes of this most benevolent individual, how many of his fellow creatures purchased death from his shop, so he got his living by it. In fact the far greater number of those who have attempted to live in this way, have eventually died by their own poison, besides introducing their children to a ruinous familiarity with the destroyer. I can scarcely conceive the state of that man's mind, who is so wrapped up in self-interest, as to be angry at the efforts that are now making to alleviate and finally remove these shocking evils. What can his heart be made of, who would willingly hinder any farther use of the pulpit, the press, or any other means for promoting temperance? Much more noble was the declaration made not long since by an importer. "I had rather have my children pennyless, in that healthy state of society which the temperance reformation is going to produce, than all the money I ever made or can make by the sale of ardent spirit."

There is another class of persons who have their feelings on this subject: I mean those who have hitherto contrived to make the indulgence of their appetite for strong drink comport with a decent standing in society, and who begin to be troubled at the thoughts that drinking rum and brandy should ever cease to be respectable. They love to drink a little, and they will drink a little. They care not what comes upon their country by intemperance, nor how many of their companions and their children, fall victims to their example. Drink they will, right or wrong; and they will make at least one struggle for respectability, before they will allow their practices to be overwhelmed with the odium that the temperance societies threaten to bring upon tippling and guzzling of every grade.

Temperance Societies will not stop or remit any of their efforts, because a few individuals choose to get angry. Where would have been our country's independence, if our fathers had turned aside from their course, for the railings of a few tories? Let me just advise those persons who do not like the Temperance Societies, to keep very still about it. There can be no mistake about a man's reason for being troubled at the promotion of temperance. The recoil of their proceedings will be very immediate; and when opposition can accomplish nothing only to show a man's selfishness or love of liquor in a bad light, it is not worth while for people to expose themselves. It is a free country, and they cannot force us to buy their liquors, or to keep them in countenance by drinking with them. L.

FROM DR. CHEYNE.

It has very often raised in me the most melancholy reflections, to see even the virtuous, and the sensible, bound in such chains and fetters, as nothing less than omnipotent grace, or the unrelenting grave could release them.

Without all peradventure, water was the primitive, original beverage, as it is the only simple fluid fitted for diluting, moistening, and cooling; the ends of drink appointed by nature. And happy had it been for the race of mankind, if other mixed and artificial liquors had never been invented. It has been an agreeable appearance to me, to observe with what freshness and vigour those, who, though eating freely of fresh meat, yet drink nothing but this element, have lived in health and ease and cheerfulness to a great age.

Water alone is sufficient and effectual for all the purposes of human wants in drink. Wine is now become as common as water; and the better sort scarce ever dilute their food with any other liquor; and we see, by daily experience, that (as natural causes will always produce their proper effects) their blood becomes inflamed into gout, stone, and rheumatism, raging fevers, pleurisies, small pox or measles; their passions are enraged into quarrels, murder, and blasphemy; their juices are dried up, and their solids scorched and shrivelled. Those whose appetite and digestion is good and entire, never want strong liquors to supply spirits; such spirits are too volatile and fugitive for any solid or useful purposes in life. Two ounces of fresh meat, well digested, beget a greater stock of more durable and useful spirits than ten times as much strong liquors, which nothing but luxury and concupiscence makes necessary.

Happy those, whom their parents, their natural aversion to strong liquors, or whom kind Providence, among the better sort, has brought to the age of maturity and discretion, without dealing in or desiring any great quantity of strong liquors; their passions have been calmer, their sensations more exquisite, their appetites less unruly, and their health more uninterrupted, than any other natural cause could have produced. And thrice happy they who continue this course to their last moments.

A great mistake committed in this affair is, that most people think that the only remedy for gluttony, is drunkenness, or that the cure of surfeit of meat is a surfeit of wine; than which nothing can be more false, or contrary to nature, for *'tis lighting*, as the saying is, *the candle at both ends*; for first of all, wine and all other strong liquors are as hard to digest, and require as much labour of the concoctive powers, as strong food itself.

'Tis true, strong liquors, by their heat and stimulation on the organs of concoction, by increasing the velocity of the motion of the fluids, and thereby quickening the other animal fnuctions, will carry off the load that lies upon the stomach with more present cheerfulness: yet besides the future damages of such a quantity of wine to the stomach and to the fluids, by its heat and inflammation, the food is hurried into the habit, unconcocted, and lays a foundation for a fever, a fit of the cholic, or some chronical disease.

From the Journal of Humanity.

THE EXPERIMENT TRIED.

Many thousand labourers in our country are making the experiment this season, whether they can work without stimulus.

This morning I have conversed with a man who has been labouring on a farm a considerable portion of the summer. He states that he and another man mowed seven acres of grass in less than sixteen hours, including resting times, meals, &c. "The mowing," said he, "was bad, and we did not attempt to do as much as we could. Neither of us drank any spirit. We took water from the spring, and sometimes put a little molasses with it. We occasionally ate some biscuit and butter, or a piece of gingerbread. We did not drink more than two-thirds the quantity of water we did last year; and we do not need so much as we did when we were accustomed to drink rum." I have told him some people would not believe this. He replied, "I would not have believed it two years ago. I then used, upon an average, about half a pint a day; and I felt heavy the next morning. Now, since I have used none at all, I know that I feel better; and it is a fact I can perform more labour." T. B.

Amherst.—A correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce, writes—"On the day preceding commencement, an address was delivered, full of power and argument and conviction, before the Society for the Promotion of Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. Hewit. It hailed for the space of an hour upon the bare heads of temperate drinkers, retailers and manufacturers; and every stone was about the weight of a talent."

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Nothing of any special interest appears in the latest intelligence from this mission; yet the continual accumulation of facts, comparatively of a trifling nature, amount to something important in the aggregate; as they show that progress is still making in the good work.—The following appears in the Missionary Herald, for September:—

STATION OF LAHAINA.

It appears by a letter from the Rev. Jonathan S. Greene, dated Dec. 31, 1828, that he had just returned from a visit to Lahaina. About fifteen ships had recruited there during the fall; a larger number than had resorted thither in any previous season. Of the conduct of many of the officers and crews, the missionaries could speak favourably. Some English ships were exceptions. The crews of these ships behaved in a very disorderly manner, and, on one occasion, declared that they would have the tabu removed, or shed the blood of the missionaries. Two captains called the next day, and said they would effectually prevent further disturbance from their crews. These assurances did not dispel all apprehensions, because one of the captains had no control over his men, and the other was intoxicated, when he made the call. The owners of whale ships, either English or American, will find it much for their interest to employ for their captains men of strict morals; and the governments of Christian nations will, it may be hoped, at length learn the same thing, in reference to the commanders of national vessels.

The translations were going on, at Kairua and Lahaina. The old governor Hoapiri was ill. His life was considered to be of great importance.

From the Philadelphian.

UNION SEMINARY.

The following extract of a letter from Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, to a gentleman of this city, shows that there has been some misunderstanding respecting the present prospects of the Union Seminary:—

"Our seminary is growing faster, and doing more good, than we expected. But we have had a sore affliction since we came home. One of the most promising of our young men has died. True, he died in the full triumph of faith. He seemed to be abundantly filled with usefulness. You may form some idea of his value, by this fact, that although he had not finished his studies, he had received at least seven or eight invitations to settle. His name was Robinson. He had been called to see one in his last hours of life, who was exceedingly dear to him. He stayed by the bed side of his friend nearly a week, and witnessed the final struggle. Then deeply afflicted, exhausted, and sick, he set out to return, a journey of one hundred and fifty miles, to the seminary, in excessively hot weather. On the road, you will not be surprised to hear that he was seized with a fever. Instead of stopping, and taking remedies, he pursued his journey on *horseback*, through the burning sun, more than a hundred miles. This caused his death. I mention these particulars, because I have already understood that utterly false reports have gone out respecting the seminary. It has been stated that a violent and most dangerous fever was raging in our institution; that Professor Goodrich was dead, and the seminary nearly broken up. It is entirely a fabrication.

"A single case of fever has not occurred in the institution this summer; and in fact there is not to be found in the United States, a more healthy, stout, good looking set of young men, than we have here at this very time. The health of the students has almost universally improved since they came to the place. The case is the same with the neighbouring college. And I venture to say, after full opportunities of observation, that there is no part of the United States with an air so pure, that any inhabitant need be afraid to come from it to this place. It is not more subject to bilious diseases than the hill country of Connecticut or Massachusetts, and not near as much exposed to inflammatory and typhus fever as that region."

THE CHOCTAWS.

Aged Warriors.—The Missionary Herald, for the present month, contains the following notice of two conversions, as communicated by Mr. Cushman. What hath God wrought:—

"The aged captain mentioned in my former letter, as coming forward in tears, is about 80 years of age. He was in the revolutionary war, and in Gen. Wayne's army. This man has been seriously impressed ever since the meeting last winter; but did not appear to have been brought into the liberty of the children of God, until the meeting on the first Sabbath in this month. At that time his soul appeared to be full of peace and love. He visited us a few days after, and said he had always lived in darkness; he had never heard the gospel till lately; he had always been taught to *harden his heart*; implying, that he had always considered the highest attainments in virtue, to consist in contempt of danger, insensibility to the distresses of others, and irreconcilable revenge in the treatment of his enemies. He expressed a deep sense of the wickedness of his heart and life. "But," said he, "I now love every body, *shokba-poh-lo-ma*, and fold them all to my bosom."

"Another old man, supposed to be ninety or a hundred years of age, was never at a religious meeting, till he attended a Sabbath school here in May. He then appeared much interested in the singing and conversation. A few days before the public meeting at this place, he sent to us for some soap to wash his clothes, that he might attend meeting, and become a Christian. He came to meeting clean and decent. His whole soul seemed to be absorbed in the subject. When the anxious inquirers were called upon, though scarcely able to rise from his seat, he came forward, trembling, and leaning upon his staff. The sight was affecting beyond description. Last Sabbath he attended meeting here again. I think I never witnessed such fixed and deep attention as he gave. During the whole exercises, which continued not less than three hours, he scarcely moved hand or foot, or turned his eyes from the speakers. For several days after this, his heart was so full that he had little inclination either to eat or sleep. He thinks he has found the Saviour precious to his soul; says he is now ready, and even wishes to die, for he shall go to his Father above."

Sunday School Teachers and Missionaries have the same Object.—Sunday school teachers are employed in a labour, the purpose and end of which is the conversion of the world to God. Ministers and missionaries are striving to accomplish the same object; and so, also, are all those who are exhibiting to the world a true christian example. The labourer, who feels doubtful about the success of his exertions, easily yields to discouragements; while he who has no doubt concerning his success, or his wages, will surmount every difficulty, and withstand every temptation to desist. The spirit of Sunday school teaching, and the spirit of missions, are so near allied, as to be scarcely known apart. Hence we find that a great proportion of missionaries (including the previous men that have gone home, as well as those now in the field of labour) caught the spirit that animates them in the *Sunday school*; and wherever they go to plant the good seed of the word, their earliest and most strenuous efforts are put forth to prepare a field in the Sunday school. *Am. S. S. Magazine.*

A Question answered.—A correspondent inquires—"Why does not the American S. S. Union, like the American Tract Society, extend its operations into the great valley of the Mississippi?" To this inquiry, we would reply, that any person who has attentively read the magazines or the last report of the American S. S. Union, will see that they have not been altogether unmindful or inefficient in relation to this important field. They have sent there a number of agents who are going from one county to another, for the purpose of organising unions and schools. According to the intelligence which has been received from them, from time to time, remarkable success has attended their labours. The American S. S. Union have also established a depository at Cincinnati, which is doing much for the western country. The demand for their publications throughout all that region is increasing. We also learn that the Union is anxious to send there several more agents, and would do it if they could obtain competent men.—*Philadelphian.*

Colonisation Society.—In looking over the August number of the African Repository, we are pleased to observe that the cause of colonisation is in a flattering state of advancement. A list of donations, contributions and legacies, amounting nearly to $2900, affords a convincing proof that the subject is held by many in its proper estimation; and although the individual sums bestowed are not large, the disposition thereby evinced is highly creditable to the donors. The sum of one hundred dollars has been received from Mr. George Burwell, of Frederick county, Va. being his first payment towards the plan of Gerrit Smith. Rev. Dr. Meade of the same county has transmitted to the treasurer of the Society, the sum of $155, collected in his congregation on the 4th of July last. It is stated, that at the origin of the Society, seven thousand dollars were raised for its support, through the efforts of this gentleman, of which sum Dr. M. and his family contributed seventeen hundred dollars. If the benevolent spirit of Dr. Meade were more generally diffused throughout our country, the great and important objects of the American Colonisation Society would soon be accomplished.—*Balt. Amer.*

African Colonisation.—The New-York State Colonisation Society have just published their account of the formation of the Society and several addresses made on the occasion. The address of Dr. Nott, President of Union College, is given in full, and is a chain of strong reasoning. The pamphlet will doubtless be widely circulated through the state, and we think cannot fail to excite a deeper interest in the bosoms of all. John Savage, chief justice, President: Richard Yates, Treasurer: Richard V. DeWitt, Secretary.—*Albany Ch. Reg.*

New Lutheran Synod.—At a conference of ministers and lay delegates of the Evangelical Lutheran church, resident in Virginia, held in the Lutheran church in Woodstock, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., a new Synod was formed for Virginia, separate from the adjacent Synods of Maryland and North-Carolina, to which the ministers of the Lutheran church residing in Virginia, heretofore belonged.

Sabbath School.—On the 7th ult. as we learn by the Baltimore Saturday Evening Post, the Sabbath schools were assembled in Howard's Park, where a great number of citizens attended, together with the Mayor and City Council. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Duncan and Williams; and addresses made by the Rev. Messrs. Morris and Finlay. The number of scholars was computed at 5000.

Education in Kentucky.—A committee appointed by the Kentucky Baptist E. Society, held a meeting among the citizens of Scott co., July 1st; when 20,000 dollars were secured to the funds of a college, besides property and labour to the amount of 6 or 7,000. The institution is to be permanently located at Georgetown. This corporation is scarcely six months old; and without soliciting they are trustees of about $50,000.—*Baptist Rec.*

Episcopal Mission at Green-Bay.—We learn from the Church Register, that Dr. Erastus Root, an expected teacher for this mission, died before his going out; and that Rev. R. F. Cadle, formerly missionary at Detroit, has accepted his appointment as a superintendent, and will proceed to Green-Bay the present month. The members of the mission will be a superintendent, one male, and one female teacher, a farmer and a housekeeper. Buildings will be commenced immediately. The Menominee tribe are the objects of attention.

Vice and the Alms House.—The subjoined document is brief and interesting:—

Seven hundred and thirty-nine persons were received into the alms-house at Baltimore, within the year ending April 30, 1826. Of these *five hundred and fifty-four* owed their misery to the following causes:—

Debility from intemperance,	235
Mania from drunkenness,	54
Venereal, every individual of these being addicted to intemperance,	85
Ulcers, the effect of drunkenness,	34
Fractures and wounds, which in every case were received whilst the parties were in a state of intoxication,	28
Various diseases, all traced to drunkenness,	104
Crippled whilst the parties were in a state of intoxication,	7
Old age, all habitual drunkards,	7
	554

The history of the inmates of any other almshouse would give the same melancholy result.

Intemperate Females.—The editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser recently visited the almshouse, penitentiary, and hospital, in that city, and found them filled with the poor, the sick, maniacs, vagrants and felons, most of whom were brought to their present degraded condition by intemperance. He found in the penitentiary 150 women, sentenced for petty offences, disorderly conduct and vagrancy; of whom he says, "A great number of these females were quite young; and disgusting as is the fact, the greater proportion of them are drunkards."

Good!—Within a few years, says the Montreal Courani, there have been erected in this city four houses of worship, each of them highly creditable to the place, and occupied by large and increasing congregations; whilst our theatre has been sold by the sheriff to liquidate its outstanding debts.

Missionary Zeal.—The London Home Missionary Magazine says, that the Lancaster County Union has voted upwards of a thousand pounds, nearly $4500, for the spread of the gospel in that part of the kingdom the ensuing year.

The Massachusetts Baptist Education Society have now more than sixty young men under their patronage, most of whom, it is said, promise much usefulness to the church.

The receipts of the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut, for the year ending the 1st of June, were $2 002; of which sum $500 was a legacy of the late Martha Denison, of New-Haven.

HOME MISSIONS.

Western Domestic Missionary Society.—The meeting of this Society, last Wednesday evening, was numerously attended; and the discussions somewhat protracted. At a late hour the meeting adjourned till the next morning; when a resolution was finally passed—we believe it was unanimous—authorising the Executive Committee to settle up the concerns of the Society in the best manner they are able; after which the Society becomes extinct, and the Presbyteries will be left to conduct their missionary operations in such manner as they may think advisable. Some variety of method will probably be pursued, at least for a time; but we hope and believe that the cause will not be suffered to languish. This ought not to be. It *must not* be. Increasing activity must be put forth. The county of Oneida, too, which has hitherto done much for this cause, we trust will awake to renewed activity.

A missionary under patronage of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, states to the Executive Committee his impressions of the situation of two feeble churches which had been committed to his care. He thought there could not be another spot equally gloomy and barren in all New-England. The actual state of things he found on examination to be such as he thus describes. We copy from the Boston Recorder:—

"The famine of a negligent ministry, and the pestilence of an immoral one, had preyed upon these churches for a whole generation. They were dwindled to a few aged people. It seemed as if they had been severed from the true vine. Few symptoms of life remained. Resuscitation seemed awfully uncertain. In one of them there could be found no articles of faith, no covenant, no records, no list of members, no written evidence whatever of its existence; and so low were their views of duty, that the prospect of the speedy extinction of the Sabbath among them, was the first motive that roused some of its members to exertion. In the mean time, the education of the young had been strangely neglected, so that frequent instances of full grown ignorance, surprised and disheartened the stranger.

"Such a state of things had invited preachers of other denominations. These men were many of them better fitted to *rouse*, than to *guide*, and establish. Revivals followed their labours; and among many true converts to Christ they numbered many supposed ones. They introduced some questionable practices, and roused many unbelievers to open scorn and opposition. Dissensions multiplied. Religious opinions and habits become unsettled. *New-Lights* appeared—another name for strange errorists in sentiment and practice—being seduced to believe they were led by the Spirit independently of the word of God; and many who were never taught, aspired to be teachers, and increased the evil they sought to remedy. In this darkness and confusion, many persons, some of whom seem to have been worthy men, and perhaps real Christians, withdrew from all religious societies, and forsook entirely the assembling of themselves together; a course which they pursue to this day. Thus gloomy were the religious circumstances of this people; and, as is generally the case, their temporal circumstances were no less so. The soil was exhausted; the young men chiefly away; the habits of the many strongly tinctured with indolence and intemperance; the ground occupied for the most part by women, valetudinarians, the aged, roving pilots and fishermen; such was the sad picture (in part) that was gradually unfolded to your missionary after his arrival."

If such was the condition of people from whom the candlestick had been removed, what must be the state of things where the true light has never shown through a gospel ministry; where no church has as yet been formed, and where every one, in a certain sense, does that which seemeth right in his own eyes, without knowledge, information, or restraint? Ought any time to be lost in carrying the gospel into such places?

Such a people as are described in the above extract are far from being singular; nor does it appear that their situation is beyond the reach of means, for nothing is too hard for the Lord.

"*Injuries* (says the missionary) may be repaired; but *ruins* must be rebuilt; and to rebuild is the work of time. Without a miracle, the desolations of fifty years cannot be restored in one, nor in ten, especially where we must wait for young timber to grow. Yet do I hope, that God hath sent me to this people in everlasting compassion, both to them and to myself; and that He that liveth and was dead, and is alive forevermore, is saying to these his most drooping churches, "Because I live, ye shall live also." I think that during the past year, our congregations have increased more than one half. In one of them there has been an interesting attention to the word of life. Ten, having given evidence of an evangelical hope, have united with the churches, three more stand propounded, and there are a dozen others or more, who I hope are sealed by the living God, and will ere long with unite us. Two Sabbath schools have been established on the most approved plan: Bible classes are connected with each: Two libraries, also, upon an enlarged plan, with provisions for their annual increase. One of our schools is manifestly much more flourishing than the other, owing, I think, to its having been continued through the winter. It is an interesting circumstance, that on a late stormy Sabbath, the children of this school constituted nearly two-thirds of my audience, so that I felt it my duty to address the sermon to them. A Tract Society has been formed, consisting of about sixty members, and subscriptions collected to the amount of $25. A Society for the Promotion of Temperance has been formed, with provisions for a quarterly meeting, an address, &c. Such are some of the tokens, that the Lord will bring again the captivity of this people, and that this long neglected spot will share the influences of that Spirit, which in this favoured age, hath gone forth to renovate the world."

REVIVALS.

The least circumstance of encouragement must be regarded with special interest, in such times as the present. The fact, therefore, that several journals, issued remotely from each other, at the east, the south, and the west of us, mention almost simultaneously, the commencement of favourable indications of an extensive work of grace, should be told with humble gratitude and lively hope. May the rising prospects continue to brighten; the budding promise continue to open, shoot upward, and bear fruit abundantly.

Maine.—We are informed, that in the towns of Newcastle, Jefferson, and Noltonsborough, the Lord is working wonders among the people. In Appleton, the work of the Lord is progressing under the ministry of Elder Lewis Gould. It appears from the eastern papers, that in three or four towns in Lincoln county, there is now more than ordinary attention to religion. In Phipsburg, it is judged that as many as seventy have passed from death unto life, and about thirty on a neighbouring island.—*Home Miss.*

New-Haven, Conn.—Copy of a letter to the editor of the Connecticut Observer, dated New-Haven, August 31, 1829:—

MR. HOOKER—In the report on the state of religion, published in your paper of August 24, a number of places were named, on which the "Spirit of God has descended in gentle and refreshing showers, the past year." I would state in *addition* to these, that early in the spring of 1828, a most interesting and precious revival of religion commenced in the city of New-Haven, which extended through the summer and into the autumn. The work was a very regular and pleasant one indeed; as much so as any with which this city has been favoured. I cannot state the precise number of hopeful subjects in the whole; but between July and December of last year, upwards of eighty were received into one of the churches; all young persons, and a large portion of them young men.

Your's respectfully, S. M.

Nova-Scotia.—The Baptist Missionary Magazine for Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, of July last, published at St. John, gives a pleasing account of revivals in several parts of Nova-Scotia.

In Aylesford, in January last, 19 were baptised, and others since; making the number since last September, about 60.

In Nictau, a blessed work of grace had commenced, and was continued under Rev. Mr. Bills' ministry. Large additions have been made to the church.

In Cornwallis, Rev. Mr. Chipman says of the western settlement of that place—"Additions to the little bill of Zion have been made from time to time. At our last conference, eight related their experience, and on last Sabbath, seven were buried with Christ by baptism." Two weeks from that time, several more were expected to enjoy a like privilege.

In Liverpool, Rev. Mr. Manning states, a revival had commenced, and eight persons had been baptised there by Rev. Thomas Ansley.

The cause of Christ, says the Magazine, is advancing in other parts of the province.

Port-Gibson, Mississippi.—I have been permitted, says a christian observer, to witness a

glorious revival of religion in Mississippi. About fifty, since the work commenced, have been brought to a knowledge of the truth, and have professed their faith in Christ. Last Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered here. They meet in the court-house for worship. Sabbath morning, at sunrise, we attended a prayer meeting at a private house, where the Lord was present with us. After sermon, seventeen came out and professed their faith in Christ. They were heads of families; some husbands whose wives had previously joined the church; some wives whose husbands had started for the kingdom before them. Eight adults received baptism. This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.—*Home Missionary.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: SEPTEMBER 22, 1829.

Synod of Utica.—The first meeting of the Utica Synod was opened in this village on Tuesday last, (Sept. 15), according to the directions of the General Assembly. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Brainard, from Romans xv, 14, and the Synod was constituted with prayer. All the Presbyteries—Ogdensburgh, Watertown, Oswego, Oneida, and Otsego—were represented. Rev. D. C. Lansing, D.D. was chosen Moderator: Rev. Noah Coe, Clerk; and Rev. John Smith, assistant clerk. Adjourned till 9 o'clock the following day.

Wednesday, 16th.—Met according to adjournment. Read the minutes of the last meeting of the Albany Synod, which embraced this body. Ministers present from other ecclesiastical bodies were invited by name to sit as corresponding members. The usual committees were appointed. Then

"*Resolved*, That the sacrament of the Lord's supper be administered in the first presbyterian church to-morrow evening."

A committee were appointed to report a system of rules for the government of the Synod. The receiving of presbyterial reports was made the order for the afternoon; and free conversation on the state of religion was immediately to follow. Rev. Noah Coe was appointed stated clerk, and J. Bradish, Esq. treasurer.

An inquiry was made into the catechetical instruction of the young, in reference to a resolution of Synod; when it appeared that the presbyteries of Ogdensburgh, Watertown, and Otsego, had complied, and the presbyteries of Oneida and Oswego had not. A committee was appointed on this subject.

Recess, till half past 2 o'clock.

After recess, and the transaction of some business of minor importance, the order of the day was postponed, for the purpose of hearing Rev. Mr. Wilbur, agent of the American Bible Class Society, on the claims of bible class instruction. The history, the nature, the importance, and the fruits of this species of instruction, were advantageously presented, and the subject attracted much interest. A committee were appointed, to inquire into the expediency of adopting more efficient measures to increase the number and promote the prosperity of bible classes, within the limits of the Synod.

Presbyterial reports were called for, and those of Watertown, Oswego, Oneida, and Otsego, presented and committed. The free conversation on the state of religion being next in order, a committee was appointed to prepare a narrative of the same. After some progress in the free conversation, adjourned to meet tomorrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thursday, 17th.—Read the minutes of yesterday. Resumed and finished free conversation on the state of religion. [These, we were sorry to observe, were *comparatively* barren of interest. Very few revivals were reported; and yet, *we* felt, however it may have been with others, that the "day of small things" was not sufficiently regarded.] The progress of temperance furnished numerous items of interest, which will probably appear in the narrative.

The committee of overtures reported a request from each of the presbyteries of Watertown and Ogdensburgh, to have its name changed to that of St. Lawrence. The request of the presbytery of Ogdensburgh was granted. The latter accordingly now assumes the name of St. Lawrence. A report was presented by the committee on the subject of bible classes, and adopted; which is as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to our ministers and congregations, where bible classes have not been formed, that they immediately take measures to organise them; and that in those congregations where weak and indifferent bible classes exist, measures be taken to increase their number and prosperity; and in all cases where it is practicable, that persons of both sexes, and of all ages above the sabbath school, be included in the bible class; and that Rev. Hervey Wilbur, agent of the American Bible Class Society, be recommended to the favourable notice of our congregations."

The committee on statistical reports gave a condensed view of the reports of all the Presbyteries, except Ogdensburgh, which were adopted, and ordered to be entered on book of Synod.

Recess, till half past 2 o'clock.

After recess, and the transaction of some business of minor consequence, Mr. Orr, agent of the American Colonisation Society, obtained a hearing in behalf of the interests of that institution; after which a committee was appointed to report on the subject.

A collection was taken up for the expenses of the Synod. Synod had a recess till the exercises of the evening, which were conducted according to previous arrangement. The season was one of solemn interest. Adjourned till to-morrow morning, at half past 8 o'clock.

Friday, 18th.—Met and constituted as usual. Read the minutes of yesterday.

"*Resolved*, That the next meeting of Synod be at Rome; that Synod, when it adjourns, shall adjourn to meet the 2d Tuesday of September next, at 7 o'clock, P. M."

The committee on the records of Presbyteries reported some irregularity in the minutes, which ought to be reviewed and corrected; and resolutions were taken to this effect.

The committee who were to propose a system of rules for the government of Synod, reported, that

"1st. A Moderator and two temporary Clerks shall be chosen at the opening of each meeting of Synod.

"2d. A Stated Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of Synod.

"3d. On choosing a Moderator, there shall be a promiscuous nomination by the members of Synod. The candidates thus nominated shall then severally give their vote for some one of their number and retire; when the remaining members shall proceed to choose by plurality of votes, one of the said candidates for Moderator.

"4th. The rules appended to our form of government, shall govern the Synod in the transaction of business.

"5th. When a new Moderator is elected, before he takes the chair, the former Moderator shall address him and the house as follows:—"Sir—It is my duty to inform you, and announce to this house, that you are duly elected to the office of Moderator of this Synod. For your direction in office, and for the instruction of this Synod in all its deliberations, before I leave the chair, it becomes my duty to read to you and this house, the rules contained in the constitution of the presbyterian church respecting the duty of a Moderator; which, it is hoped and believed, will be carefully observed by both, in conducting the business that may come before you. [*Here let the Moderator read the rules, and afterwards add*]—Having now read these rules for your instruction as Moderator, and the direction of all the members in the management of business, and praying that the Great Head of the Church may direct and bless all the deliberations of this Synod, for the glory of his name, and the comfort of this portion of the presbyterian church—I resign my place and office of Moderator." Adopted.

After some remarks from the chairman of the committee, on the narrative of the state of religion, relative to the barrenness of materials—

"*Resolved*, That the Presbyteries be required to furnish to Synod annually, a written report of the state of religion within their bounds, together with such facts as they may deem important to communicate.

"*Resolved, further*, That each church session be required to furnish annually to Synod, a brief written account of the state of religion in their churches and congregations, together with such facts as they may deem important."

After a recess of fifteen minutes, the committee on baptism and the catechetical instruction of the young, reported, that

No subjects are of greater importance to the church of God on earth, than the faithful administration of the ordinance of baptism, and the pious instruction of the young and rising generation, and particularly of baptised children. On these the hopes of the church rest, and by these her future triumphs are to be achieved. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, 1st. That presbyteries be directed to make the baptism of children, and the religious education of the young, a regular subject of presbyterial investigation.

"2d. That it be enjoined on presbyteries to direct the members under their care to preach on these subjects, and endeavour to carry them into effect."

The report was adopted.

On the subject of contingent expenses, the Synod appropriated the amount of the last evening's collection, and resolved that an annual collection be taken up for this purpose, immediately after the opening sermon.

Several members obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

Recess, till half past two o'clock.

After recess, the following report from the committee on the subject of the Colonisation Society, was read and adopted:—

"The committee," &c. "beg leave to report," &c. "that—

"In view of the very inadequate support received by the American Colonisation Society, during the twelve years of its existence,

"*Resolved*, That this Synod consider it the duty of the community within our bounds, and especially of the ministers of Christ, to promote the interests of that Society, by all proper means within their power; to the intent that the wrongs and sufferings of Africa may be speedily ended; that the immense debt of retribution due to her from this country may be cancelled, and that the blessings of the gospel of Christ may be conveyed to the African people, both in this country and in Africa.

"*Resolved*, That all clergymen within the bounds of this Synod be, and they are most earnestly requested, to take up collections or subscriptions yearly, on or near the 4th of July, as the best mode of aiding the funds of the Colonisation Society; and that as far as practicable, they enable their people to understand the history, design, progress and prospects of that Society.

"*Resolved*, That Synod rejoice, and feel inspired with increasing confidence, at the many expressions of the rising tone of public sentiment on this interesting subject, and do earnestly recommend that no pains be spared, to keep this subject alive before the christian public; as it is from this source, rather than from funds from the church, that the object of a complete emancipation is finally to be realised."

The committee appointed to draft a narrative of the state of religon, read their report in part; and not having time to finish it, the whole was referred to another committee, who are to finish it at their leisure, and to publish it, if they think it advisable; also, that the report be kept on the file of the Synod.

The roll was called in reference to absentees, &c. Then

Adjourned, to meet at Rome, at the time above specified.

Ordination.—At a meeting of the Oneida Association, at Madison, Sept. 9, Messrs. *William Beardsley, Charles G. Clark*, and *Samuel H. Gridley*, licentiates of that body, were ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, with a view to their being employed as missionaries in the destitute settlements at the west. Rev. Jonathan Hovey made the introductory prayer: Rev. Asahel S. Norton, D. D. preached the sermon, from 1 Tim. iv. 12—"Be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity:" Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D. made the ordaining prayer: Rev. John D. Pierce gave the charge: Rev. George Spalding gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. Samuel P. Storrs made the concluding prayer. Messrs. Beardsley and Gridley are expected to labour in Erie county, in this state, and Mr. Clark in the Michigan territory.

The Association also licensed Messrs. *Hugh Carlisle* and *Samuel Dunton*, students from the Auburn seminary, both of whom expect to labour as missionaries—Mr. Carlisle in the southern states, and Mr. Dunton in Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

For the information of all concerned, it may be proper to state, that candidates for licenses by this body are required, except in extraordinary cases, to have pursued a regular course of study in the arts and sciences, as well as in theology, and to sustain an examination in the learned languages, natural philosophy, and astronomy, logic and rhetoric; and in all cases are required to be carefully examined on their christian experience, their knowledge of theology, natural and revealed, church history, and the principles of church discipline; and to exhibit such exercises in composition, as shall afford a fair opportunity to judge that they possess personal piety and competent knowledge to be useful ministers of the new testament. And it is the intention of the members of the Association, to be more thorough and particular in their examinations on these subjects, than has been usual in this vicinity, in times past. When their own licentiates are candidates for ordination, their examination on theology, at least, is repeated. Other candidates for ordination are to be examined on all the subjects before mentioned.

The Oneida Association now consists of twelve ministers and thirteen churches.

It has been the practice of this body, for some years, to take up a collection for the Western Education Society, on the sacramental occasion at each stated meeting; and at their late meeting, having heard a statement from Rev. Mr. Eells, respecting the concerns of that Society, the following was adopted, to wit:—

Whereas the multitude of destitute churches in our country, and the rapid increase of that portion of our population that are without the preaching of the gospel, call for special and vigorous exertion to increase the number of able and devoted ministers of Christ; and whereas the plan which the Western Education Society has adopted for carrying into effect its benevolent design, as connected with the American Education Society, meets the cordial approbation of this Association: Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the churches in our connexion, to co-operate with the Western Education Society, in the plan they have adopted for educating indigent and pious young men for the gospel ministry.—[*Comm.*

Yale College.—The annual commencement of this institution took place at New-Haven on the 9th inst. The day was uncommonly fine, and the ceremonies were witnessed by a larger concourse of strangers than on any former occasion. The number of condidates admitted to the freshman class was between seventy and eighty. The degree of A. B. was conferred on seventy-four young gentlemen; and that of A. M. on forty, alumni of the college. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Caleb J. Tenny, of Wethersfield; and that of LL. D. on Hon. Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington, and Hon. Roger M. Sherman, of Fairfield, Conn.

It gives us pain to notice the efforts of individuals in a sister denomination, to bring in question, just at this time, and directly in the face of sabbath-breakers, the authority of the 4th commandment, under the gospel dispensation; especially as the writers themselves wish the day to be *religiously observed*.

Another subject, also, calls forth strong sentiments of regret. We allude to the formation of a "New Missionary Society"—so called—one object of which is, to encourage the removal of the Indians.

We have neither room nor leisure for comment this week: But it seems to us lamentable, that good folks should be induced in any measure, directly or indirectly, wittingly or unwittingly, to facilitate the designs of the adversary. He has helpers more than enough within his own acknowledged ranks.

To Correspondents.—The communication of "Amicus," would lead perhaps to a fruitless discussion of an important subject.

Some well intended remarks on the education of children, have been lying on file several weeks. The subject, however, requires more study and research than it often receives. The best writers, in our opinion, treat it quite too superficially. The present age has given birth to new discoveries relative to the training of the infantile mind, which ought to be brought forward.

Rev. *George Foot* has received and accepted an unanimous call from the church and congregation in Fairfield, Herkimer county. The installation will take place on Thursday the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Religious anniversaries, we perceive, have just taken place in New-Hampshire and Vermont: But we have no room for details this week.

The Bowery church of New-York, is to be supplied for some length of time, by Rev. Mr. Christmas.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Hastings—Will you please to publish the following, in addition to a notice you have inserted for two or three weeks past?

Your's, &c. C.

A letter just received from a missionary at Mackinaw, states, that "coarse cotton, domestic fabrics, both white and coloured, particularly sheeting and shirting, are greatly needed."—There are upwards of one hundred children and adults under instruction in the family, besides missionaries. All kinds of wearing apparel, bedding, flannel, or household utensils, will be useful. Merchants, as well others interested in the comfort and welfare of the mission, are respectfully solicited to send to the place of deposit such articles as they choose. Will not the neighbouring towns aid in this object?

PLAN OF BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS IN JEFFERSON & LEWIS COUNTIES.

An extract from the minutes of the Black River Association, dated Rodman, September 1, 1829:—

"Rev. Mr. Boardman and Mr. J. H. Whipple, a committee from the Executive Committee of the Presbytery of Watertown, appeared in the Association, and proposed the adoption of a plan for general benevolent operations, which had recently been adopted by that Presbytery. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that this Association unite with the Presbytery in adopting the plan, and recommend it to be adopted by the churches connected with us.

"ENOS BLISS, *Moderator*.

"Attest N. Dutton, *Scribe*."

Mr. Levi Beebee is Treasurer of the Executive Committee for Jefferson; and Mr. Paul Abbot, for Lewis county. Donations from these counties, must be forwarded respectively to these individuals.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 7th of August, were received by an arrival at New-York, on Wednesday last.

From the Seat of War.—The following extracts comprise all that is important from that quarter:—

Warsaw, July 20.—We have received news that Count Diebitsch has completely invested Shumla, and will soon make an attempt to carry it by storm.

St. Petersburgh, July 14.—Prince Medatow has already passed the Balkan, and issued a proclamation, in which he promises that private property shall be respected. The inhabitants bring ample supplies of provisions and live oxen to our troops, for which they receive payment in ready money. Count Diebitsch is waiting for the arrival of a caravan with camels, to pass the Balkan with the main army. Gen. Krassowsky is to invest Shumla.

Constantinople, June 30.—The great victory of the Russians near Shumla, and the fall of Silistria, are generally known. The Porte is making the most vigorous preparations for resistance; but it is said that the necessity of yielding is felt. This at least is inferred, from the circumstances that the dragoman of the Porte has received orders to set out to-day or to-morrow for the Turkish main army. This officer, it is well known, always acts a principal part in negociations. An extraordinary courier has been dispatched to-day to Vienna.

St. Petersburgh, July 20.—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Bobrinsk on the 13th of July, where he viewed the camp of the Turkish prisoners of war, amounting to 2000. His majesty permitted 21 officers, and 300 soldiers of the number, to return to their homes, on account of their age and infirmities.

Constantinople dates, of July 7th, state that the Turkish camp at Adrianople was broken up, and that the troops were on their march to reinforce the Grand Vizier at Shumla.

Greece.—The Paris Messenger des Chambres announces important advantages gained by the Greeks in Livadia, during the last half of June.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has been re-elected to parliament, for the Clare district, without opposition.

Algiers.—It was rumoured in some of the European papers a short time since, that an envoy had been sent from the Sublime Porte to the Dey of Algiers, to insist on his accommodating affairs with France. In a late Paris Gazette this is contradicted, but at the same time accounted for by a statement that an envoy had arrived, though dispatched for a different object. He went to demand a contingent of forces, to aid in repelling the Russian invasion.—The Dey replied, that he was ready to furnish the contingent required, by sending a number of ships of war; but that under existing circumstances, with an enemy's squadron blockading his harbour, he had it not in his power to send his vessels to sea. The envoy of the Sublime Porte afterwards address'd himself to the French Admiral commanding the blockade, but, as might be expected, without success.

While therefore the operations of the French against Algiers may indirectly favour the Russians, they may possibly be regarded by the Turks as an obstacle to the negociations with the ambassadors of the allied powers:—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

From Vera Cruz.—By the arrival at New-York, on the 14th inst. of the schooner Splendid, in 27 days from Vera Cruz, information has been received that the Spanish expedition, five days after landing their troops, 1500 in number, marched into Tampico, and took possession of it without much difficulty. The Mexicans had only 400 men to guard the place. Gen. St. Anna, with a force of fifteen hundred well appointed troops, left Vera-Cruz two or three days before Capt. Clark sailed, for Tampico; and the next accounts from that quarter will probably furnish us with the details of a desperate struggle to regain the place and plant the republican standard once more within the city. Com. Porter was under arrest at Mexico.

Extract of a letter from Havana, to a gentleman of New-York, dated August 27th:—

"Only four soldiers of the expedition died on the passage to Mexico, and one was accidentally killed in landing. Three thousand men will sail immediately to join the expedition; and three thousand more are daily expected from Cadiz. In October, the main body will come from Spain, about eight thousand in number."

Texas.—In referring to the discussion now going on in the newspapers, as to the policy of our government, making the attempt to obtain the province of Texas from the Mexican government, the editors of the National Intelligencer express their belief, "that it has been determined, by the Executive, to obtain possession by purchase from Mexico, of the province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like three hundred thousand square miles west of the western line of Louisania; and that the instructions for the accomplishment of this object are in a course of preparation, if they have not already gone forth."

DOMESTIC.

Ohio Canal.—The people of Ohio are proceeding with remarkable perseverance and success in the work of their canals. The Miami canal, from Cincinnati northwards, has been for some time in operation, contributing to the business and wealth of that most flourishing city, which now numbers a population of 25.000.—The northern half of the Ohio canal, from Lake Erie to the centre of the state, is also in operation, and we now learn from the papers of that state, that the engineers are about to make a final location of the last remaining section, on the southern extremity of that canal, terminating at the Ohio river, and that the whole will be offered for contract early in October. It is now anticipated that the whole canal will be finished in April, 1831. This canal when finished will be 306 miles in length, passing the mouth of the Scioto in the south of the state, through several of the principal towns, and near Columbus.

Jack Cade ism.—The following is from a paper published at Memphis, Tennessee:—

"Well indeed may the 'gentlemen' of Nashville sing praises to their college! Well may they proffer their tens of thousands of dollars in its support! For it is in the pervading and pestiferous effects of colleges, that their gentility takes its origin and takes its support! But we who can as little boast of the gentle blood that runs in our veins, as of the thousands of dollars that lie in our coffers—we shall take leave to denounce the University of Nashville, and every such institution within our Union, as enemies to our well being, as conspirators against the equality on which our government is based, as traitors to that cause in support of which our fathers pledged their sacred honours."

Dyspepsia.—A gentleman of this city, who has not a particle of quackery about him, and who is known and esteemed by our most respectable inhabitants, has discovered what he considers an effectual remedy for the dyspepsia. After suffering under this disease for about twenty years, and his case being pronounced incurable, he set about an investigation of its nature and causes, as illustrated in his own experience. Having satisfied himself on this point, the remedy was easy, and entirely successful. He is now a well man; and has cured several other persons, whose cases were as obstinate as his own. In no instance has the application failed of success. One of the persons cured was a near relative of the family physician of the gentleman first named, to whom the discovery was communicated in confidence, and who, we are told, is fully convinced of its importance and value.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Melancholy.—On Saturday last, (12th inst.) a young man, from Massachusetts, aged about 25 years, came as a passenger in a canal boat, and stopped at a tavern in Oriskany. Being unwell, he went to a physician and procured half an ounce of laudanum, as he said, to ease his pain. He took a part of it, but not finding relief, he swallowed the remainder, which was the cause of his death. He had about 70 dollars with him.—*Oneida Repub.*

Swearingen.—The Maryland Gazette states, that the sentence of the court in the case of George Swearingen, had been received by the Governor, and the warrant forwarded to the sheriff of Allegany county, for the execution to take place on Friday the second of October next. On the 8th day of September, 1823, he murdered his wife, and on the 8th day of September, 1829, a warrant for his execution was forwarded.

Albany Market.—The following prices were paid at Albany on Friday last:—For wheat, 8s9; barley, 5s; rye, 4s3; oats, 2s3; corn, 4s3; flaxseed, 9s.

Vermont Election.—Returns from fifty towns give Gov. Crafts, 5018 votes: Mr. Allen, the antimasonic candidate, 1555; and Mr. Doolittle, the Jackson candidate, 1491. Gov. Crafts is re-elected; and Mr. Olin is re-elected Lieut. Governor.

Cruelty to Horses.—We notice by the Quebec papers, that one of the horses running at the races in that city "was distanced," in consequence of "having broken a blood vessel."—*Kingston U. C. Gaz.*

The grand jury of Wilkes county, S.C. have presented "as a grievance of incalculable evil, that men, notoriously intemperate in life and practice, are permitted under the laws of the state to hold offices of honour, profit or trust." The evil is truly incalculable; the practice of intemperance often incapacitates public men for the services required of them, as much as any original moral or physical unfitness.

The Baltimore American mentions, that M. Causici has finished his fine colossal statue of Washington; and that the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, is fixed for its elevation to its destined place, at the summit of the monument.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that out of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, required to be subscribed in that city, as the capital of two new banks, chartered at the last session of the Legislature, only one hundred thousand could be obtained.

Abraham Bradley, Esq. is removed from the office of assistant postmaster-general, and Chas. K. Gardiner, Esq. appointed in his place.

The trial of Mr. Becker, sheriff of Albany, on the several indictments recently found against him is postponed until December next.

The court of errors commenced its adjourned session in the city of New-York, on Tuesday last.

Rev. F. H. Cumming has been indicted at Rochester, for an alledged participation in the abduction of Morgan!

The Siamese boys arrived in New-York on Tuesday last. They are to be exhibited at the Masonic hall.

In Ohio, a few weeks since, Mr. *Lyon* was united in marriage with Miss *Lamb*, by Rev. Mr. *Child*.

OSWEGO COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee will meet at the house of Peter Pratt, Esq. in Mexico, on the 29th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

Mexico, Sept. 18, 1829.

NOTICE.—The season having arrived, when the ladies of the presbyterian churches of Utica are in the habit of fitting out a box of clothing for the missionary station at Mackinaw, and as the mission are now greatly in need of supplies, for the ensuing winter, it is desirable that liberal aid should be rendered towards the object, without further delay. The place of deposit is at Mr. Philip Thurber's, in LaFayette street, where the ladies will meet to sew on the Friday afternoon of each week, till the first of October, when the box will be closed and forwarded. It is hoped that the offerings on this occasion will be spontaneous, so that the labour of soliciting individual subscriptions from house to house may be saved. *Sept.* 1, 1829.

MARRIED.

At Norwich, Conn. Rev. *Wm. A. Hallock*, Secretary of the American Tract Society, to Miss *Fanny L. Lathrop*, of Norwich.

At Greenbush, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. Weed, Rev. *Thomas J. Wickes*, pastor of the presbyterian church, to Miss *Julia Penniman*, daughter of Mr. S. J. Penniman, of that place.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 12th inst. an infant child of Mr. Edward Vernon, aged one year. On the same day, Mr. *Rennald Greenman*. On the 13th, Mr. *L. B. Shumway*. On the 14th, Mrs. *Hicks*, aged 96.

In Verona, Mr. *Titus Sedgwick*, aged 35. He was a professor of religion from his youth, and walked worthy of the vocation wherewith he was called. He died in the faith, and his end was peace. He has left a widow and children, and a large number of relations and friends, to mourn his premature departure.—*Com.*

In Sangerfield, on the 9th inst. Col. *David Norton*, aged 76. On the 11th inst. Capt. *Samuel Duncan*, aged 49.

At Auburn, on the 10th inst. *Zenas Goodrich*, Esq. formerly sheriff of Cayuga county, aged 60.

In Hamilton, Madison co. on the 11th inst. *Levi Parsons*, son of Rev. Nath'l Latham, aged four years.

In Cherry-Valley, on the 12th inst. Colonel *James Cannon*, an officer of the revolution, aged 78.

At Chilicothe, on the 9th inst. Dr. *Edward Tiffin*, formerly Governor of Ohio, and late surveyor-general of the United States, aged 64.

At Litchfield, Con. on the 28th ult. *Aaron B. Reeve*, member of the senior class of Yale College, and grandson of the late Judge Reeve, of whom he was the only remaining descendant, aged 20.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, as agents for the sale of Adams' Arithmetic, continue to supply Booksellers and others with that valuable work, by the quantity or otherwise, on the publishers' terms. In addition to the numerous certificates in its favour, from the most respectable teachers in New-England, heretofore published, the following has been recently given:—

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. F. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also a supply of the *Literary & Scientific Class-Book*, embracing the leading facts and principles of science, illustrated by engravings; which is also extensively used in the schools and academies of the eastern states. Also, *Sequel to Easy Lessons.*

They continue to publish *Daboll's Arithmetic*, and offer it, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms. This work has been too long known, and is too extensively used, to require any further recommendation.

Utica, Sept. 22, 1829. 38

JUST RECEIVED,

By Wm. Williams, at No. 60, Genesee street—

THE Antimasonic Almanack, for 1830, by the thousand, or less quantity: Morgan's Illustrations of Masonry: Reply to the Genesee Consociation: Narrative of the Facts and Circumstances relating to the Kidnapping and presumed murder of Wm. Morgan: A Revelation of Freemasonry; by a convention of seceding Masons, held at LeRoy, on the 4th and 5th of July, 1828. *Utica, Sept.* 21, 1829. 38w3

PARIS-HILL SCHOOL.

THE Rev. William R. Weeks, having engaged a larger and more convenient House for the accommodation of his School, will open it for the winter, on the first Monday in October. He will teach the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, and any of the branches usually taught in Academies, with several improvements in the *manner*, adapted to furnish exercise for all the faculties of the mind, as well as the memory.

Board and rooms can be had in the neighborhood of the school, on reasonable terms.

Paris, Sept. 21, 1829. 38w3

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of HARTFORD, Connecticut,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. James Van Rensselaer, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

H. WILBUR tenders his acknowledgments for the attendance given at his Lecture last evening. The first Lecture of his course may be expected next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rev. Mr. Aikin's session room. For terms and tickets, inquire at the bookstores of Messrs. Wm. Williams, Hastings & Tracy, at the Sunday School Depository, and at the door.

Sept. 15, 1829. 37

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next term, in Mr. Whittelsey's Seminary for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday the 30th of September instant, and will continue thirteen weeks.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Board, $2 per week: Tuition, $6.84, for 12 weeks: Washing, 37 1-2 cents per dozen: Fuel & light, charged at cost: Tuition in preparatory department, $4 per quarter: French language, $8 per quarter: Music, including the use of the instrument, $12 per quarter.

Utica, Sept. 7, 1829. 36w3

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received, from E. Littell, Philadelphia, the Religious Magazine, or Spirit of the Theological Journals and Reviews; and the Journal of Foreign Medicine—elegantly half bound, with calf backs.

Also, Travels in North-America, in the years 1827 and 1828, by Capt. Basil Hall, of the royal navy.

Utica, Sept. 7, 1829.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy give notice, that the Female Branch of the Academy was opened in said village, on the 20th of August ult. under the instruction of Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of Albany.

The Trustees are happy to say, that Mrs. Nicholas possesses all the talents and accomplishments necessary for an instructress, and as such they recommend her to the public.

The Male Branch of the Academy will be opened at the same place, on the 10th of September inst. under the instruction of Mr. Harvey Blodgett, late of Amherst College, who comes highly recommended as a man of talents and experience in instructing.

The terms of tuition in the male department, the usual charges in country academies. The female as follows:—

English Branches.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, and Geography, per quarter, $3.

Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, and History, $4.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Jamieson's Grammar of Logic, and Elocution, $5.

Geography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Arithmetic, History, Porter's Analysis of Elocution, Alexander's Evidence of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Kaime's Elements of Chemistry, Brown's Philosophy of the Mind, Critical Reading of Milton's Poetical Works, Conversations on Natural Philosophy, and on Political Economy, $6.

Music, including the use of the Piano, $10.

French, $5.

Writing taught by Mrs. Nicholas, on the Carstarian system.

ELIZUR MOSELEY,
Wm. G. TRACY,
LEWIS BERRY,
HENRY R. STORRS,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
THEODORE SILL,
SETH S. PECK,
AMOS CAMP,
ELON GALUSHA,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JOHN FROST.

Whitesboro', Sept. 1, 1829. 36

ALE, PORTER, & BROWN-STOUT.

THE Subscriber makes and keeps constantly for sale, Ale, Porter, and Brown-Stout, of the first quality, in kegs and bottles, corner of Second & Bleecker streets, on the east side of Chancellor Square.

Also, a constant supply of Fresh YEAST.

FREDERICK MARR.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33m3

WANTED,

A FEW additional BOARDERS. A number of young men can have a pleasant seat at table, and the Subscriber's undivided attention; or no charges. Neat and fashionably furnished apartments kept in reserve for transient persons. E. WOODWORTH.

Utica, August, 1829. 31

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

THIS valuable Publication is now ready for delivery, at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 145, Genesee street, next door above the Great Western Museum. Auxiliary Societies and individuals, who design to supply themselves, are reminded that the work is prepared thus early, to give ample time before the opening of the new year, to have it circulated extensively. All orders addressed to Edward Vernon, Agent, No. 145, Genesee street, Utica, will be promptly executed. Terms—*Cash*—To Auxiliary Societies, or to individuals to sell again, $3,50 per hundred. *August* 18, 1829. 33

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.

SWISS EVENING SHOUT OF THANKSGIVING.

[It is the custom in Switzerland, for the shepherd who dwells highest on the mountains, to leave his hut at sunset, and call aloud, "*Praised be the Lord!*" The effect is such as to excite the coldest heart to enthusiasm. Every grotto and rock echoes the name of God. The peasants repeat it, and prolong the sound by the Alpine horn, which is heard at a great distance. As the last rays of the sun gild the summits of the Alps, the sound dies away, leaving them shrouded in darkness and silence.]

I stood where Alpine summits rear
Their snow-clad brows on high,
And guard, like a proud giant band,
The home of liberty.

'Twas sunset, and the glowing west
Her gorgeous flag unroll'd;
And tower and crag, the lake and spire,
Were bath'd in floating gold.

What sound upon the breath of eve,
Sweeps by from yonder vale?
Is it some fearless hunter's note,
Borne wildly on the gale—

Echoing from rocks, upon whose height
Storm-clouds alone repose,
And save the bounding chamois' step,
Naught prints the eternal snows?

No; 'tis a louder, loftier strain!
Perhaps the invader comes,
And freedom's trumpet calls her sons
To battle for their homes.

For wild ambition's ruthless tide
Oft sweeps these lowly plains;
And, hov'ring o'er yon cloud-capt heights,
Dark desolation reigns.

But this is not the thrilling note
Which tells the approach of war;
Or horn which hunter of the hills
Is winding from afar.

For woman's silvery voice is heard,
And childhood's lisping song;
While lofty tower and lowly cot
The exulting strains prolong.

A holier spell is with it breath'd,
Than even freedom knows;
Its incense rises from the plains,
Where peace and joy repose.

And gratitude inspires the strain,
That bursts from every heart,
For power imparted from on high
To quell the foeman's dart.

The mountain's craggy sides and caves,
By mortal foot untrod,
Wak'd into life by sunset's stream,
Repeat the name of God.

"*Prais'd be the Lord!*" The holy theme
Rocks, lakes, and caves prolong,
Until, with daylight's parting gleam,
It softly dies along.

And silence folds her shadowy wing
Above the peaceful land;
While, dimly rising 'mid the gloom,
Her mighty guardians stand.

Where shall we find a good Teacher? is a question extensively agitated at this season of the year, by religious societies whose sacred music requires special cultivation. In the present state of things the question cannot always be readily answered. The number of good teachers is increasing, but it is far too limited for the general supply.

But what is a good teacher? A mere master of song? A man who knows just enough of music, to teach those who are novices, while he remains entirely ignorant of other subjects? Such a man is not fit to teach. Even the smallest children should not be sent to him. The employment of superficial teachers has perhaps done more than any thing else towards vitiating the public taste, and abolishing the practice of vocal enunciation. Many teachers, indeed, who have gained considerable celebrity, have neglected the cultivation of this all important requisite; and not a few have deliberately laid it aside as a thing unnecessary and impracticable. Such teachers, however, ought not to be encouraged till they reform; for the fault we here refer to is sufficiently prevalent, without being systematically inculcated. The claims of language in vocal music are indispensable. A vocalist, who, while singing, does not give a clear, distinct, and impassioned enunciation of the words of a psalm or hymn, which he is pretending to sing, is never to be considered a good teacher. He fails in one of the most important requisites of the art. This kind of enunciation is by no means sufficient to constitute good music; yet without it, no music will be strictly devotional. The discrimination here required is one of the most obvious character, and one which may be made even by those who are not singers. The vocalist who sings in an unknown tongue, is of course unable to sing to the general edification.

But there is another point of still greater consequence. We allude to the moral character of teachers. We wish we could say there is no necessity for this allusion. But alas, when infidels, revilers, the profane, the intemperate, the impure—those who have been cast out from the bosom of the church, and from the pale of decent society; when such persons as these are found to seek the employment of an Asaph, a Heman, a Jeduthan, and in many instances, to obtain it, it is high time to speak out in the voice of warning. Nor are such characters as the above the only ones to be avoided. Many who are not openly immoral, are found to be idlers, busy-bodies, disturbers of the peace of society, triflers, &c. When we remember, also, that a teacher, from his intercourse in society, must necessarily exert a strong influence of some kind or other, we are furnished with powerful motives to induce us to be cautious in the selection. And if we are ready to lament that good teachers are scarce; then we say, let them be better patronised, and their numbers will increase.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

WESTERN STATES.

It is true, as is remarked in a late number of the New-York American, that every now and then we are reminded, by some startling fact or incident, of the brief period of time which separates the condition of actual security, prosperity and civilisation in the western states, from that of the wildness and the perils of the wilderness, that so recently covered all that portion of the Union. One of the most remarkable of these mementos, we are now about to present to our readers. It is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators in Congress from Kentucky, to a number of his fellow-citizens, who, without distinction of party, gave him a public dinner on the 18th ult. at Louisville. Gentlemen, said Mr. R. in reply to some sentiment complimentary to him—

"Gentlemen—You have justly designated me as "the son of the wilderness." My father, at the close of the revolutionary war, under the illusive hope of repairing the ravages which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample patrimonial estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native state, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived in this place in the month of March, 1783. In the spring of the following year, he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green river, a place computed at that time to be a hundred miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behoove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett, to a place where a company of young persons were pulling flax, at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambuscade, and rushed upon them, discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she was closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow, and twice burned with the powder of the guns which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county; and there are still living three persons besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its danger. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life."

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The following interesting anecdote, which, it is believed, has never before been offered to the public, is from the appendix of a work just published, entitled "Memoir of DeWitt Clinton, by David Hosack, M. D." Dr. H. received it from a venerable clergyman, who had it from the lips of Rev. Dr. Jones himself. It will be read with interest by all Christians:—

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. J. it occurred that the service of the communion (there observed semi-annually only) was to be administered in the presbyterian church of that village. In a morning of the previous week, the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of Rev. Dr. Jones, then pastor of that church, and after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him:—"Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church, to admit communicants of another denomination?" The doctor rejoined—"Most certainly; our's is not the presbyterian table, General, but the Lord's table; and hence we give the Lord's invitation to all his followers, of whatever name." The General replied, "I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Though a member of the church of England, I have no exclusive partialities." The doctor reassured him of a cordial welcome, and the General was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath."

AN HONEST MAN.

About the close of the last, or the beginning of the present century, there lived in Boston a man, the initials of whose name were A. B. This man, as is not uncommon now-a-days, failed to pay his debts, obtained a settlement with his creditors, and was discharged on paying some portion of what he owed. Some time after, he left the country, and was absent several years in the prosecution of a second scheme of commercial enterprise. At the end of this period, he returned, rejoined his family, and immediately after, invited all his former creditors to dine with him. The invitation was accepted; the guests assembled; the table was set; the dinner soon made its appearance, and each was welcomed to the board. But, on turning over the plates, (which were placed bottom upward), the attention of each man was drawn to a slip of paper, left bare by the moving of his plate. A second glance discovered it was addressed to the reader.—The words were few, but full of meaning and pathos; the dinner was for a moment forgotten; a glance from each towards the others discovered his own and revealed his neighbour's surprise. The next moment, as by magic, conveyed each paper to its owner's pocket; for, reader, it was not waste paper, nor did it contain a mere compliment. In short, each man received a check on a bank, which was duly honoured; and which proved to amount to the principal and interest of the whole balance of his debt.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

"The Art of Short-hand Writing, compiled from the latest European publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States: By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer: Seventh edition, with seventeen new engravings." Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Co. 1829.

The merits of Mr. Gould's system of stenography are extensively known. The former editions of the work have been in much request. The present edition appears to have some special advantages over its predecessors. It is executed with remarkable neatness. It is somewhat enlarged, and it forms altogether a convenient manual for the use of such as wish to acquire the art it inculcates. Mr. G. if we mistake not, has done much towards simplifying the art. The characters he employs are less in number than those of the English alphabet, and far more simple. They are sufficiently dissimilar for every purpose of distinction, and at the same time, have so much relation to each other, as to constitute the several parts of a complete diagram, as a key to the whole system. The same characters which stand for letters, stand also for some of the most common prefixes and terminations of words, and for such entire words as are of very frequent occurrence; the use being determined by the general connexion of the discourse. No art can be acquired absolutely without labour; but the difficulties in acquiring that of stenography, we believe, have generally been overrated. The advantages of this art are many and obvious.

MANUSCRIPT PENTATEUCH.

The literati are likely to be highly interested with an original ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in the possession of Dr. Sams, of Darlington, Durham. It is of goat skin leather, in two volumes, and measures two feet wide, and sixty-nine feet long. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half in width. The letters are very large, and not only most beautifully written, but ornamented with a number of tagin or corronal. The antiquity of this manuscript may be inferred by its being written on leather; a circumstance which would have hardly taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It is believed to be fifteen hundred years old, and has been above eight hundred years in one Jewish family on the continent, from whence it has recently been procured under the most interesting circumstances. During the calamities which followed the train of Bonaparte's wars, a Jewish family of opulence had been reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so very much reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last resource, this precious treasure of their laws, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover, fringed with a fine silk. The rollers on which this manuscript runs, are composed of beautiful mahogany. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews, and it is generally thought to be the most ancient copy of the five books of Moses in existence.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

If the information given in a French paper on this subject be accurate, the lower orders of the German population are among the most favoured in the world. It is said that the system employed throughout Austria for spreading instruction among the lower orders is attended with great success. In each village are schools, the masters of which are paid by government. No one is allowed to marry, who cannot read, write, and show some acquaintance with arithmetic; and, under a penalty, no master can employ a workman who is not able to read and write. Small works on moral subjects, written with great care, are circulated among the classes. Hence crimes are extremely rare; and in the course of twelve months scarcely two executions occur at Vienna.

A SINGULAR FAMILY.

In the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, the following account is given of a singular menagerie of animals, having, in their wild state, instinctive antipathies, living together in perfect harmony:—

"Upon the Surry side of Waterloo bridge, or sometimes, though not so often, on the same side of Southwark bridge, may be daily seen a cage about five feet square, containing quadrupeds and birds. The keeper of this collection, John Austin, states that he has employed seventeen years in this business of training creatures of opposite natures to live together in content and affection. And those years have not been unprofitably employed. It is not too much to believe, that many a person who has given his half-penny to look upon this show, may have had his mind awakened to the extraordinary effects of habit and of gentle discipline, when he has thus seen the cat, the rat, the mouse, the hawk, the rabbit, the guinea pig, the owl, the pigeon, the starling, and the sparrow, each enjoying, as far as can be enjoyed in confinement, its respective modes of life, in the company of the others; the weak without fear, and the strong without the desire to injure. It is impossible to imagine any prettier exhibition of kindness than is here shown. The rabbit and the pigeon playfully contend for a lock of hay to make their nests; the sparrow sometimes perched on the head of the cat, and sometimes on that of the owl, each its natural enemy; and the mice playing about with perfect indifference in the presence either of cat, hawk or owl. The modes by which this man has effected this, are, first, by keeping all the creatures well fed; and, secondly, by accustoming one species to the society of the other, at a very early period of their lives.

"The ferocious instincts of those who prey on the weaker are never called into action; their natures are subdued to a sympathetic gentleness; the circumstances by which they are surrounded are favourable to the cultivation of their kindlier dispositions; all their desires and pleasures are bounded by their little cage; and although the old cat takes a stately walk on the parapet of the bridge, he duly returns to his companions, with whom he has so long been happy, without at all thinking that he was born to devour any of them. This is an example, and a powerful one, of what may be accomplished by a proper education, which rightly estimates the force of habit, and confirms by judicious management, that habit which is most desirable to be made a rule of conduct. The principle is the same, whether it be applied to children or to brutes."

M'CORMAC ON STAMMERING.

In the Chronicle, for Sept. 22, 1826, there was an article on the cause and cure of *stammering*, written by a gentleman of this state. The article was extensively copied into other papers, and some, who were inriching themselves by a secret method of cure, were much disturbed by its circulation. At that time, a certain Dr. M'Cormac happened to be travelling in this country.—Whether he ever saw the article from the Chronicle, we cannot tell; but on his return to London he expanded its doctrines into a *book* on stammering, which has attracted a considerable attention. The American newspapers are now, for the second time within a year, telling of the wonderful discoveries made known in that book. *Vt. Chron.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$125 00a127	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	127 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 62a10 00
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	7 50a8 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	13 00a13 25
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	7 50a8 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 37a5 50	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 50a 75	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 04a1 13	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	60a62	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	51a55	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.
Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old Stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. Bagg, in connexion with Mr. Alfred Churchill, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable; and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment recently fitted up by William Clarke, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.
SMITH COPELAND.
Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.
Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility; Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation, from a highly respectable physician of this village, and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.
JBMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.
SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Messrs. Williams & Co. H. Storrs & Co. Dr. M. Hitchcock, and Mr. A. Hitchcock, Druggists, Genesee street: Dr. Newel Smith, and the Proprietor, Liberty st. opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he has established himself. Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it. 34
August 25, 1829. G. MARSHALL.

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"New-York, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I there ore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, Utica.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of John Osburn; at the offices of E. S. Cozier or John Parsons, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 41

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.
Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged, that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity & Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to
NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. Williams & Co. and Warner & Harvey, Druggists, Genesee street.
August 25, 1829. 34

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked or one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS'
WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly check, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.
Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.